especially sines previous observations dur

judgment decidedly in favor of the theory.

Whatever the cause may be, it is certain that

t would be hard to match the weather record

of 1883, and, judging from the telescopic aspect

of the sun during the last six months, an in

habitant of that orb would have to be a pretty

old solar citizen to be able to recollect a time when sun storms had been so frequent and so

No one who is familiar with the inside of New York pointes will dealt the possibility of an ar-rangement between Mr. There and he stablers and successful antagonist, Jens Excly.—Beston Beroid.

No one who is familiar with the political

newspapers can doubt that there are a great

many foois among the writers employed by

According to the Havana papers, the Amer

ican schooner Rebecca is in danger of suffer-

ing, at Sagua, the fate of the brig Nettle, which

was seized and soid for violating the Cuban

Custom House laws. It should be remembered.

however, that a like rumor prevailed last week

in regard to the bark José E. More, in her re-

cent voyage to the same port, and her owners

in this city promptly met it by declarations

sible. Still, what did actually happen to the

that they did not believe her seizure to be pos

Nettio indicates what may happen to other ves

sels; and it is possible that a report wrongly

put affoat relative to the José E. More has since

been more properly applied to the Rebecca. It

is conceded that the customs regulations of

Cuba have been much improved of late years,

and that now even when they are infringed

there is little danger of barsh measures, except

where there are suspicions of intentional de-

sait or fraud. But it should be observed that

the recent stories of attempts to renew the Cu-

ban insurrection will probably cause the cus-

toms authorities to insist more strongly than

usual on their requirements, and to punish

taken, and study the matter carefully again.

sea, to announce either the fictitious loss of

schooner, which did, in fact, strike a ledge, but

got off without injury and proceeded on her

voyage. The supposed hoax in this case was

not so groundless as are some in which all the

barrowing circumstances are invented, while

the name of the vessel is so illegibly scrawled

twelve months preceding the 1st of July

amounted to about 600,000 persons-more ex-

actly, 599,114. This is a decrease of nearly

190,000-more exactly, 189,878-from the twelve

months preceding. But the year that shows

the highest influx of population is not neces

could easily increase the influx for the new

fiscal year now begun by taking all the paupers

Last winter the prospects of professional

lack of contests this summer. To-day another

shell race comes off, in which HANLAN, LEE

and Hoswen are to row, at Fulton on Lake

however, and the championship is not at stake.

A WORD FOR JUDGE FORAKER.

Mr. William Dickson Replies and Contra

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In an

edit.rial published in Toz Ses of this date you com-ment upon a statement made by Judge Fernker, in a speech delivered by him at Hamilton, Ohio. I write to

its reference to Mr. Tiblen is made without regard to

In the performance of a sworn dut: I chose to form

victed without a hearing. If this be a crope, I blend

guilty, and an willing to pay the penalty for having an opinion of my own. Very respectfully, Wassies 70s, July 24. William Dickson.

The Square Truth About William S. Holman

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SOL A WORD

n answer to a communication in Tay Sun of to-day

signed "Washington" in regard to the habits of William

S. Holman, the distinguished member of Congress from

The fact of Mr. Holman's constituents sanding him for

twenty years to represent them, always by increased

majorities, answers all accusations. Though a strong

Democrat, he has always received many Republican

A man who has enced twenty years smid the social

life of Washington, and who is so extremely careful and

cautions of the public Treasury, must be a man of ex-

William S. Holman would make a Jacksonian Prosti ant.

It is a great pity, as Lincoln once said about Grant on

memorable occasion, that we have not a few more

members of Congress who take the same kind of whis-

A Millinry Candidate.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sec: In the list

f available candidates for President, whose merits have

been discussed from time to time, I have not yet noticed Gen. Rosecrans's name. The General, notwithstanding his quiet habits and reserved manners, is the most faith

ful, energetic, and successful representative California

has ever had in the national Congress. He has gained

The Yellowstone-Hatch, Sheridan, and

To the Epiton of The Sun-Sir: You do

not seem to be aware that Sheridan's new fruit in the Yellowstone is designed to serve as a branch of Rufus Hatch's speculation and excursion. It is a sort of oircus

f which Rufus is the manager and Sheridau the ring

of which Rufus is the manager and Sheridau the ring-master, while President Arthur is made to serve as the great attraction—the Jumbo. Br. Hatch has sent invi-dent Arthur showed seems disposition to decline. Unde-dent Arthur showed seems disposition to decline. Unde-Rufus went to Washington and made it all right again. In fact there is a big speculation at the bottom of it and Arthur is made to do duty as its figurehead. Yours, Dakotan.

Wood-Pulp Mitter-A Pancy Description.

From the Utica Herald.

A student of wide and careful investigation.

a philosopher able to group the facts of history into a story of development which conveys one of the most important of lessons, a statesman who can bring to the

onsideration of our own every-day problems the judg

nent and illustration which are only born of study an

What Gen. Reservant Says of Bents Kearney.

From an Interview in the World.

You know of course, or the factor of the factor has come fast the factor. East the factor in the factor of the fac

now, of course, General, that Denis

H T 151 East 114th street

to myself is absurd, and does me gross into

truth, and is unsupported by fact.

the State of Indiana.

alted virtues.

votes on personal grounds.

key. Respectfully yours,

Neahtawanta. It is not a challenge mat-

as to give widespread alarm.

offered by foreign Governments.

The Republican party must go!

violations of them more severely.



THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1883.

Amusements To-day, Caulan Price Heliussiem. 5 F. N. Madinas Square 7 hentre—The Islah. 5:38 P. M. Spancer's Palmer Music Half—Vericly. 2 and 5 P. M.

Subscription Rates.

Datt (4 pages), by mail, 85c, a month or 86.50 a year, postpaid; with Sinday edition, 87.76. Buxbay (8 pages), 81.30 per year, postpaid. Werket (8 pages), 84 per year, postpaid.

The President's Duty.

We are glad to see that our esteemed con temporary, the Globe-Democrat, is not pleased with remarks made by Democratic journals concerning the habit which our Republican Administration at Washington has fallen into of being absent for prolonged periods from the scene of its duties.

'And are we to assume," inquires our St Louis friend, "that if it were President TIL-DEN or President HANCOCK, the President and the heads of departments would stay at the seat of government every day in the twelvementh?" Yes, that is exactly what you may assume. No President who means to execute strictly his official obligations will be away at any time of the year for any protracted period, or by any habitual absence, from the seat of government.

This is the rule of common sense, and, we are glad to say, it is the rule which Demoeratic Presidents have always lived up to. Everybody remembers the sharp rebuke which President Jackson bestowed upon one of his Secretaries who proposed to be absent for an extent of time which Jackson thought improper: and in behalf of the next Democratic President we feel ourselves authorized to give the assurance that he will constantly attend to the work he is elected to perform. and will not neglect it for days or weeks for the sake of his own personal amusement or gratification. Neither will be permit his Secretaries to neglect theirs.

The Republican party must go!

There Should be No Secrecy.

The telegraph operators are entirely in the right in forming a trade organization among themselves; but, in doing this, why should they employ secreey? It seems to us unworthy of men able to take care of themselves, to form a secret organization. Everything should be open and above board.

In a letter written by Mr. EUGENE J. O'CONNOR, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Telegraphers' Brotherhood, to Mr. DARWIN R. JAMES of the Board of Trade and Transportation, the business public are informed that "the telegraphers are extremely sorry that the unreasonable attitude of employers in denying to their employees the same right to elect or employ representative men to look after their interests as the stockholders claim for themselves, has resulted in such great loss and aconvenience to the social and business nterests of the country."

According to this statement, the imme liate reason for the telegraph strike is that the telegraph companies would not recogalze the representative men whom the telegraphers sent to negotiate with them. But why would they not recognize them? Besause they were not known to be representatives. There was no evidence that they had been empowered by the Telegraphers' Brotherhood to represent them, and to supervise their relations toward the telegraph companies. The fact had hitherto been held in mystery, and the appearance of the representatives formed the first public declaration that they bore such a character.

If the Telegraphers' Brotherhood, instead of conducting their affairs in secreey had been public and open in all their actions, they might not at once have succeeded in obtaining what they demanded from the telegraph companies, but they certainly would not have been turned away with a refusal to admit the fact that their representatives were really authorized.

This is the age of publicity and light, and no body of workingmen who resort to secreey and darkness can hope for the same respect and consideration which would be universally accorded to them if they came forth into the openness of day.

The Ilges Court Martial.

It is worthy of note that on the very day that the general court martial appointed to try Lieut.-Col. Guido Indes of the Eighteenth Infantry, on a charge of duplicating his pay Paul, President ARTHUR sanctioned the dismissal of Lieut. SAMUEL N. HOLMES of the victed by court martial, at Fort Bliss, of the same offence. Obtaining money by fraud or false pre-

tences, which is the object of an officer in assigning the same month's pay to different creditors, is a device that has of late years become familiar in the army. The records of courts martial show that a number of offleers have already been dismissed for this offence. In one notorious case, that of a political creature of RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, who had been rewarded with a commission in the army for services in promoting the a single duplicate assignment of his pay ac counts, but made a third on top of it. It is also evident that there may be instances which, from favoritism, successful cone-alment, or seasonable settlement with a plausible excuse of unintentional mistake, may never reach the stage of a trial by court martial. In the recent scandals connected with the pecuniary affairs of Col. MORROW of Gen. Sherman's staff it was surmised that there had been duplication of his pay accounts. His friends, however, have strenuously denied this supposition; and, if satisfaction is given to his creditors, the exact facts of the case may never reach the public. However, the well established instances of this offence have been sufficiently numerous.

Many of the cases of duplicated pay accounts have occurred on the distant frontiers; and it may accordingly be wondered why, in such regions, an officer should not only expend his salary before it has been paid to him, but should be so sorely pressed as to resort to a desperate temporary expedient in order to raise more money for his requirements. But gambling, speculating, or even mere shiftlessness in money matters, will account for some of these straits, while a natural instinct for cheating seems to be at the bottom of other instances. Undoubtedly, as in hundreds of cases in civil life of the misuse of trust funds, or of the money of a bank for private speculation, with the intent to seasonably restore it, army officers tempted to duplicate their pay accounts may intend to discharge both debts before the question of priority in the assignment of pay practically comes up. But the moment that the deceitful transfer is made, the offence is committed, and the officer has shown himself un-

worthy of his post. With regard to Col. ILGES, whose trial is

in by the prosecution seems to make out a case against him, he is no doubt entitled to a suspension of final judgment on the part of the public until all the evidence in his favor shall have been not only heard, but duly weighed by the court. His energy as a soldier is well known, especially in Montana, where he has long been stationed; and his efficiency in the field proved of good service to him in a former military investigation of his conduct. Nevertheless, it has been esablished incontrovertibly that two different banking houses held assignments of his pay for the same period, and that when one of them sent its accounts to Major SMITH, the Paymaster at St. Paul, to be cashed, they were returned with the information that the

The Outery for the Annexation of New Guinea.

pay had already been drawn.

Lord DERBy's refusal to sanction the an nexation of New Guinea to Queensland has provoked widespread and vehement remonstrances on the part of all the Australian colonies. The people of those distant commonwealths have been so long accustomed to govern themselves, and to regard the authority of an English Colonial Secretary as purely nominal, that the first emotion by Lord DERBY's veto was one of bewilderment; but this was soon succeeded by a feeling of wrath and indignation. For the first time in many years the Australian colonies have been made to see how absurd it is that a question which they consider of vital import to themselves should be decided by a Cabinet Minister representing the dominant party in an assembly, viz., the British House of Commons, wherein they themselves are wholly unrepresented. Since the independence of the United

States was acknowledged by the mother country, it is well known that the colonial policy of Great Britain has been profoundly modified. Instead of reasserting the principle laid down by GRORGE III. and his Ministers, that the United Kingdom, which owes its dependencies protection, has, in turn, the right to tax them, Great Britain has gradually abandoned all pretensions to interfere with colonial autonomy. Such, at least, has been the practice of the mother country, so far as large dependencies, peopled mainly by British subjects, like the Canadian Dominion or the Australian colonies, are concerned. The Canadians, indeed, far from being subjected to any tax for the benefit of the British treasury, are permitted to defray a part of their own public expenditure by taxing goods imported from the United Kingdom itself. Such having been for many years the uniform policy of British Governments, whether Conservative or Liberal, it is at the first glance surprising that a member of the GLADSTONE Cabinet should undertake to thwart the reasonable desire of the Australian colonies for territorial expansion. We say reasonable, because the Queensland planters have precisely as much right to occupy and cultivate the soil of New Guinea as they would have to take possession of the interior of the Australian continent. In neither case would they encroach upon the dominions of any foreign power recognized by the British Foreign Office, while, in each case, they would infringe the natural rights which theoretically belong to the savage inhabitants of the soil, but which have never yet arrested a European State in its schemes of colonial aggrandizement.

good a claim to New Guinea as the Euglish themselves had to the Australian continent. viz., they need land, and are able to turn their acquisitions to productive account. Indeed, the plea of necessity is particularly strong on the part of the Queensland planters, for while all the Australian colonies are a good deal cramped within the narrow belt of arable and pasture land between the shore ranges and the sea, this is parthe case with Queensland. The inhabitants of this province find themselves wedged between the ocean and the mountains on the southwestern side of whose crests lie the broad plains of the interior, which, according to all explorations hitherto accomplished, are unfit for tillage. If, on the other hand, they look northward, they see themselves separated by a strait of no great width from an island of great size and extraordinary fertility, specially adapted by soil and climate to the production of the very staples in the growth of which the Queensland planters are engaged. They have merely to cross this strait to multiply their agricultural resources a hundred fold-indeed, the acquisition of New Guinea would be as great a boon to Australin as the Louisiana purchase was to the United States. While the economical advanaccounts, assembled for this purpose at St. tages of such a movement are obvious, we repeat that no European power is likely to interpose a claim of prior discovery or occu-Thirteenth Infantry, who had just been con- pation; that, in other words, the Queensland colonists stand in exactly the same relation to New Guinea that England herself bore to North America when, in 1607, the English settlement was made at Jamestown. In view of all the arguments for annexa-

The white denizens of Australia have a

tion, it is hard to discern at first sight the motive which has led Lord DERFY to set himself against the well-nigh unanimous determination of the Australian colonies to extend their cultivable territory. In recognizing the cause of his action, we shall also comprehend why the annexation movement has been regarded with so little sympathy in Fraud of 1876, the officer was not content with | Great Britain. The truth is that behind the territorial question lies a labor question. The staples which the Queensland planters desire to grow in New Guines are sugar, cotton, coffee, and other tropical or sub-tropical produets, for which white labor is commonly found unavailable. The fact, however, that English colonists in New Guinea would have to employ colored labor might have no special significance but for the exposures, recently made in the British press, of the frightful injustice and barbarities inflicted by Queensland planters upon the Polynesian laborers, hired for a term of years. It has been alloged that the labor system which prevails in Queensland is a thinly disguised form of slavery, and that it unites the horrors of the African slave trade to the normal miseries of involuntary servitude. It is said that multitudes of South Sea Islanders have been kidnapped and transported to Queensland, where they were virtually sold into bondage, since few of the islanders who are nominally hired are able to read the contracts under which their services are purchased, and are practically at the mercy of their employers. It was lately shown by one of the most reputable of the London reviews that, under the method of hiring usually followed it is for the employer's interest that the black laborer should not survive the term for which he was engaged, and that, accordingly, the rate of mortality among the indentured servants is frightful.

It is these distressing revelations and the crimonious discussions to which they have given rise that have really caused Lord DERBY's refusal to sanction the annexation of New Guinea. It is understood shat the Cabinet was not a unit on the question, for some of the Ministers dislike to trammel colonial independence even from philanthropic motives. But the majority are seemingly resolved that nothing shall be still in progress, although the evidence put | done to enlarge the area subject to the

Queensland Legislature, until that body has given proper guarantees against the abuses which are alleged to prevail under the present labor avstem.

Possibilities of lafection.

Considerable disquietude appears to have been caused at Norfolk by the announcement that a receiving ship for yellow fever patients was to be placed near that city by rection of the Surgeon-General of the United States Marine Hospital Service. The Norfolk Landmark thinks this officer must have acted unadvisedly and without measuring distances, for it is the opinion of physicians familiar with the outbroak of yellow fever at Norfolk in 1855 that the hospital for patients taken from incoming vessels should be placed much further off than is proposed.

"We know the fact," says that journal, "that Judge Taney lost his wife and daughter with yellow fever at Old Point Comfort in 1855. These ladies had no sort of communication with Norfolk. The fort was strictly guarded; but nevertheless they died of the disease indicated." The station selected for the new hospital receiving ship is declared to be too near Old Point Comfort as well as too near Norfolk, and it is predicted that the mere presence of such a vessel will keep visitors away from the well-known health resort near Fortress Monroe.

Such apprehensions are by no means fanciful or unfounded. What is to prevent the wind from wafting the germs of the disease to the districts about the vessel? Much more extraordinary things have happened. A report from Paris, recently mentioned in the Lancet, stated that an officer of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs had contracted yellow fever from handling and reading a despatch from Brazil. Here the contagious particles must have been brought across the ocean on the paper of the despatch, invisible all the time, of course, but maintaining their vitality throughout the voyage, and still deadly at the end.

Commenting upon this occurrence, the Lancet goes on to say that disease is frequently disseminated by means of books, and expresses the opinion that "circulating libraries are common sources of peril, and that many grave and even fatal illnesses may be traced to their agency." Measles, searlet tever, diphtheria, whooping cough, and perhaps even consumption may be communicated through books. In view of these statements the use of circulating libraries ought to be discouraged whenever the community is exposed to any grave contagious malady.

For Investigation Next Winter.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American, a responsible Republican newspaper, reports a conversation held by him with one of the CRAMP brothers, the iron ship builders.

If Mr. CRAMP's statements are as represented, he should be summoned to Washington as soon as Congress meets, and made to testify under oath before a committee to investigate the matter of the steel cruiser

These contracts were thrown open by law to general competition, and were advertised for many weeks in THE SUN and in other newspapers. When the bids were opened it was found that JOHN ROACH had secured all the ships. The CRAMPS were among the unsuccessful bidders. Mr. CRAMP, as reported, now makes three very serious charges:

1. That Mr. CHANDLER was put at the head of the Navy Department by the influence of Mr. JOHN ROACH.

2. That there was a secret understanding between Secretary CHANDLES and ROACH, enabling the latter to bid far under the actual cost of constructing the vessels, and thus to cut out all competition.

3. That ROACH'S plan is to put CHANDLER into the Senate and at the head of the Committee on Naval Affairs, where he will work for an extra allowance to Roach on account of the steel cruisers.

The duty of the Democratic majority of the Forty-eighth House will be to investi- | say that the entire statement of Foraker in his allusion gate the second of these charges at the earliest opportunity. The fact that the CRAMPS have worked in concert with ROACH under SECOR ROT'SON and his successors makes their testimony all the more interesting and important. It is when a Ring is broken that the truth appears.

We learn from our esteemed contemporary the New York Times, that Governor CLEVE-LAND has gone on a visit to lihode Island. This being the case, in accordance with Arricle IV., section 6, of the Constitution of New York, the powers and duties of the Governor's office devoive upon the Lieutenant-Governor. Accordingly, for the time being the Hon, David D. Hill is exercising the authority of the Governor of New York

The drowning of Capt. Wenn in the whiripool of Ningara will be associated for generations with this vortex in the minds of tourists Above the falls rash boatmen have perished their frail skiffs being drawn down to the precipice and swept over it; but there is a special interest in the fate of the strong swimmer who enters into a deliberate wrestle with the waters for the mastery and is overcome When BLONDIN first danced along his rope above the cataract there was a shuddering feeling, both among the specta ors and the readers of his exploit, that he would fall r victim to Niagara. But extraordinary as were his feats, they only required perfect nerve, added to his perfected skill in his calling whereas no amount of coolness or of dexterity could save WERR in the feat he assayed. Ye-BLONDIN's death was looked for by many, while the smallness of the crowd of spectators shows that few had appreciated the peril of the English swimmer. His name will henceforth linger around the Niagara whiripool, as that of Paren does around the Palls of the Genusee.

One of the fiercest of the many tornadoes that have occurred within the last four months was that which swept the Michigan village of Onondaga practically out of existence on Monday. It also played havor with farm houses barns, fonces, orchards, and forest trees standing in its track. Several women and children were killed, one woman, according to the telegraphic desputches, being picked up by the wind and own to pieces. It was early last spring that this extraordinary series of storms began, and very few weeks have passed since then without bringing news of the fatal and destructive work of one or more whirlwinds. Sometimes several tornadoes have occurred nearly simultaneously in different places Disastrous rainbursts and thunder storms have added to the extraordinary character of the weather, and only evidence of a similar condition of atmospheric disturbance extending all over the world is needed to give very strong confirmation to the views of the sun-spot theorists, for during all these stormy months, and up to the present moment, the sun has been spotted like s leopard's skin, and plainly agitated by trenendous disturbing forces. Some shreds of the required evidence of a world-wide extension of meteorological disturbances have been obtained, but the record is very incomplete and unsatisfactory. There have, for instance, been extraordinary rains in some parts of Europe. including waterspouts in Hungary, and we have heard of destructive inundations in In-Islands, and of great floods in Buenos Ayrea Still, no student of nature, probably, would be willing to look upon all this as proving that sun spots have anything to do with the weather,

STANLEY MATTHEWS.

ing periods of sun-spot maxima have given doubtful and conflicting results. But it may, perhaps, be said that the evidence furnished by the extraor-WASHINGTON, July 25 .- The Praudulent President was greatly indabted to Stanley Mat-thews for professional and for political services. dinary storms of the last two or three years is He paid this debt, as he did many other debts, favorable to the sun-spot theory, and that it at the people's expense, by conferring upon Matthews one of the highest honors and one of the would not require a great deal more of the same sort of evidence to incline the scales of

most responsible of all public trusts,

The forgers, the perjurers, the ballot-box stuffers, and the thieves who sided in the infamies perpetrated in Louisiana, South Carolina. and Florida were rewarded with places in the Custom Houses, the Post Offices, the Internal Revenue Bureau, and the departments at Washington, where many of them are still to be found. The big conspirators like John Sherman, Index Noyes, Stanley Matthews, William M. Evarts, and others who contributed to carry the Great Fraud through, appropriated the chief prizes at home and abroad to their own benefit. For four years they represented in office the greatest crime in American history. Judge Swayne resigned his seat on the bench

on Jan. 25, 1881. On the next day Stanley Matthews was nominated for the vacancy. The first chance was seized by the Fraudulent President to square the account which he owed Matthews by prostituting the Supreme Court to that end.

Matthews had been conspicuous in the Louislann iniquity, and in the bargain for the final count of the electoral vote on the report of the Commission. In the Senate he was re garded as the retained attorney of the Pacific Railread corporations.

These and other objections were urged against his confirmation. He was zealously supported by Mr. Wash, McLean, then of the incumati Enquirer, and by other Democrats inspired by various motives.

But the extraordinary influences that were

enlisted on both sides did not prevail. The nomination was hung up during the remainder of the session, and Hayes went out into obscurity, leaving Matthews unpaid.

When Garfield succeeded to the Presidency he had an obligation to redeem superior to any claim Matthews had upon him, and which he could not escape without incurring a danger-ous risk. Toward Matthews personally he had no friendly feeling. The latter had defeated his aspiration for the Senate, with the aid of Hayes, when John Sherman went into the Treasury.

We are sorry that we cannot always agree the our brilliant contemporary. Tue Sus .- Hoston Post. Garfield really had no regard for Hayes. Well, we are sorry too. But why can't you' When Gov. Foster recently declared, in regard to the appointment of Stanley Matthews, that It only needs a little more effort of mind. On our part, whenever we find ourselves differing from the Boston Post we think we must be miswhen Garfield became President he felt bound to carry out the wishes of his predecessor." he stated what was not true. There was no berited obligation," Garfield was bound by ritten contract, in his own handwriting, to From time to time some person whose ideas Mr. Jay Gould; and, strange to say, there is of what constitutes a joke are pitiable puts a reason to believe that paper was the lever note in a corked bottle and throws it into the which was used at Washington to force the appointment of Judge Robertson as Collector o peril of a vessel. Such a case is reported to have happened in regard to a Gloucester

Garffeld nominated Stanley Matthews for the vacancy made by the retirement of Judge Swayne, on March 18, 1881. After the forma tion of the Cabinet, this was his first most important appointment. The Judiciary Commit tee was then composed of Mr. Edmunds, Mr. Coukling, Mr. Howe, Mr. Christianey, Mr. Davis of Illinois, Mr. Thurman, and Mr. McDonald. large majority reported adversely to the The immigration to this country for the nomination.

After a long struggle, the employment of exceptional influences, and a resort to trickery and deception. Matthews was confirmed on May 12 by a vote of 22 yeas to 21 nays, a little more than half the Senate being present at the final vote. Mr. McDonald voted for Matthews. sarily the most fortunate in this respect. We Had he voted against this agent of the Louisi ana Fraud, Matthews would have been beaten So much interest had been excited on the sub ject at the White House that the commission for Matthews had already been engrossbefore he was confirmed. To avoid the sculling for the coming season were not bril-tiant; but it has turned out that there is no possibility of accidents, it was signed on that very day. Mr. Gould got his Judge acbench to obey the orders of the men who put the soiled ermine on his back.

THE STEEL CRUISER CONTRACTS. One of the Cramp Brothers Accusing Chandier of Colinsion with John Roach.

From the Baltimore American. Washington, July 17 .- Your correspondent ecently had a talk with one of the Cramp brothers concerning the steel cruiser contracts, and learned enough for an assurance that the Philadelphia ship builders will never forgive Roach for underbidding them is

'Why," said the gentleman referred to "Chandler sent for us when he first thought of my judgment by the evidence submitted during the trial is itead of swaying to gopular claimor, which conthe new scheme, and he wanted our advice. He stat it, too, because we had been used to square treatment, and expected nothing less then. We got an idea, however, after the bids were advertised for, that Roach and Chandler were working together, so we put in bids lower than it was possible for Roach or any one else to build the vessels for. Now, see he it came out. Reach bid lower yet, and so much lower, too, that he cannot begin to do the work according to the specifications. Thus it is with Chandler that the 'extras' should cover the rest. I tell you," continued the ship builder, that Chandler gave the whole thing away on the day the bids were opened. His hand shook like a leaf as he opened them. We saw through it at a glance, and I would have given him a piece of my mind then and there if my brother had not held me back. All that I said was Mr. Socretary, are you going to give all these contracts to one man?' and all that Chandler said was, 'I don't see how I can help it.' But he trembled from head to foot as he stood here, and was uneasy as long as we were

In the course of further conversation it was tated that the secret of the Chandler-Roach combination could be found in the personal business relations of a legal character that had long existed between them, and furthermore, that it was the influence of John Roach that secured Chandier's appointment to the head of the Navy Department, "Watch coming events." concluded the disgruntled bidder. "Chandler will come to the Senate: he will be Chairman of the Naval Committee, and Roach will get all the extras he now hopes for. That's what he expects to do, but he may find that for California nearly everything that he has undertaken in her interest, and has done it without the flourish of trumpers which characterized the official acts of the late Republican representatives from that state, Sargent and Fage.

Rosecrams has not only the confidence but the love of all the people of the whole Pacific slope, and when to this is added his popularity with the veterans of the late war and with the German and Irish elements of our population, his strength as a possible candidate ought not to be undertated. In the West his services to the country are still fresh in the minds of the people, and as a candidate from the far West he would assured; one alther action Sates, and be the country are still resh in the minds of the people, and as a candidate from the far West he would assured; one called a sured; when the country are still resh in the minds of the people, and as a candidate from the far West he would assured; one alther action Sates, and he had not been also become a sured of the country and a candidate from the country and a fairs. Let us bear of the old General.

NEW YORK, July 24. there will be other counties heard from."

Told in the Death Notices. The death notices of the Baltimore Sur sterday tell in a quiet and often quaint way of the the manner of death save by the word "drowned"

suddenly." The wiping out of an entire family is told MCANENAY .- Suddenly, on the 23d inst., John Mc Abenny, wife, and two children. Or in the following way:

CROUCH.—Suddenly, on the 23d instant, Mrs. Lavinis Crouch, aged 45, Kate, aged 25, Albertina, aged 6, and Tommy, aged 4, entire family of Thomas D. Crouch. Death's cruel dart has pierced my heart, And lowed me down with grief, And beneath the silent sod My dearest family sleeps.

Here is still another: McLarguans .- Suddenly, on 23d inst., Mary, beloves wife of Thomas McLaughlin, a native of the county Wicklow, Irsiand, and her three children. May they rast in peace.

Some of the notices are more elaborate, as for it

Bungar.—Accidentally drowned, on July 23, 1863, John Affred, aged 17 years 5 months and 2 days, eldest son o Adolphus and the late Mary E. Burgan.

In youth prepare thyself to die, For life is short and death is nigh; Repent in time, make no delay; I, in my prime, was called away, God did me little warning give. Therefore, be careful how you liva. Among others that in the simplest manner tell a very

KELLY-O'CONNELL-Drowned, on 23d instant, Mary t. the helawed wife of Thomas Krilly, and Joanna P'Connell, iwin daughters of Mary and the late Michael P'Connell, in the 23d year of their age. Rest in peace. Amen.

Garray -- Drowned, on the 23d July, Bridget Gaffey, aged 28; Winnie Gaffey, aved 28.

Casay -- Suddenty, on July 23, 1883, Mary and Jennie Casey, in the 21st and 18th years of their age. E. I. P. These are but a few of the many that crowd the obitu-ary column of that newspaper, telling quite as touch-ingly as any written description the sorrow and be-reavement that followed the fall of that rotten pier.

MID-WEEK ECHOES.

the probabilities of the establishment of a Government telegraph. The strike has inconven ienced everybody, and it is argued that nothing of this kind could have occurred had the telegraph and postal services been united in the hands of the Government, as they are all over Europe. It is averred that a great many Democrats begin to be in favor of the project, and that the strike, if continued, is likely to make the Government telegraph scheme one of the planks of the autumn platform. The whole question is how the thing is to be done. It is estimated that with twenty millions of dollars the Covernment can build a new system as complete as the Western Union, which at the present moment represents a capital of \$80,000. 000. Taking the stock at its present market price of \$80 a share, it still makes more than three times the amount actually needed to build a new system. It is an open secret that hobby to sell the Western Union to the Government, and it is now averred that he has secretly favored the strike with a view to annov the public and make it demand the purchase. In any case, he knew three months ago that the strike was coming, and did not do anything to prevent it. It remains to be seen whether he will succeed in his project; but he seems to be in dead earnest about it, and is said to be willing to spend a great deal of money upon the elections if the purchase is promised. The country will remember, however, that \$25 a share is all that could be reason-

ably paid for the stock. A curious feature of Gould's attitude in this strike is that some time ago he tried to demonstrate to Bennett and Garrett the Impracticability of organizing a new telegraph system on account of the scarcity of competent operators. Now he maintains that there are more operators on hand than could possibly be employed, and comes forward as the great champion of women's work. It is evident that either he told fibs then or he is tolling fibs now.

Superstitious people say it is yacht building that has brought Gould had luck of late and that it always does bring it. They produce in support of their belief the fact that H. N. Smith failed in 1873, just as he was completing the construction of his vacht, and that vacht building also broke Sam Mills and Stockwell. The ownership or purchase of a yacht does not seem to bring bad luck; it is only the building a yacht that does. The superstition is backed by the theory that a man building a yacht gets so absorbed by it that he neglets al other business. Be it as it may, it is a positive fact that of late Gould has seldom been down town more than twice a week. Business in Wall street is at a complete stand

still. Commission brokers do not make their daily office expenses, and the Board Room scalpers are the only men who make a living speaking of a great Broadway and New street house, known as " the Graveyard" (of the cusomers, of course), an old operator remarked: The expenses of this firm are nearly \$10,000 a month, and they don't make one-quarter of that sum. No wonder Johnny, the undertaker (meaning the head of the firm), got sick and despondent." Even the New street barrooms are empty. The torpid-liver operators at Saratoga are utterly demoralized. Vanderbilt does not give them any encouragement at all, and avoids even talking stocks, saying that he is very glad to be out of them. The speculative stagnation is, however, by no means limited to this country. The financial reviews for the half year just completed show for the London Stock Exchange a decrease of over one-third from last year's business for the same period. The falling off in the Clearing House returns is unusually heavy. This is all the more remarkable as the first effect of the Paris panic was to increase the volume of business on the London Stock Exchange. Subsequent events, like the onversion of the rentes, the changes in the Cabinet, and the gloomy financial prognostica tions of M. Léon Say, rendered the condition of financial affairs in Paris still worse, without in any way improving them in London. The London Stock Exchange, by the way,

has lost what would have been a most delight

ful gambling opportunity by the decision of the joint committee of the two Houses of Parliament against the tunnel from France to England. Imagine the feelings of a bull on Tunnel stock" on the morning after Mr. Gladstone's announcement in the House of Commons of Admiral Pierre's action at Madagascar. Of course there would have been an enormous drop, followed by the natural disturbance in other money values. To people a a distance the action of the British Government seems at a first glance ridiculously old fogyish. But a closer examination of the reasons advanced against the project will show that from an English point of view the decision of the Government is wise. It is very easy to say that in case of war or a threatened invasion the tunnel might be blown up, but it would not do to wait until the French were already in it, and if it were to be blown up on every threat of war the traffic facilities would be very small. There is one point which, although not openly mentioned, no doubt explain enough that there was an understanding of English statesmen and military men. Much ereised a good dea! of influence upon the minds of the commercial greatness of England is due to her insular position and the consequent attention she gives to shipbuilding and maritime pursuits generally. Once destroy the "silver streak" which separates her from the rest of Europe and her naval superiority would suffer a decided set back. Something similar has been seen in Germany since the opening of the St. Gothard tunnel. The products of sunny Italy new flow into the Prussian capital with as great regularity and expedition as freight is forwarded from Chicago to New York. The opposition to the tunnel might not have been so great had France been in a state of quiescence. But just at the present moment she is stretching out her arms in all directions seeking for colonies. Tonquin and Madagascar have followed fast on the heels of the Tunis expedition, and it is, of course, most unlikely that a great naval power like England will allow any interferen Chinese trade if she can possibly help it. The recent movements in France have once more directed English attention to the dangers of the tunnel, and the scheme is buried for many a long day.

The Chicago sharps, for want of any better asis of operation, are now speculating upon the cholera. They have again been trying to put up the price of grain and provisions, upon the theory that the Suez Canal would be closed and Indian wheat sent around the Cape of Good Hope, while the importation of Egyptian wheat would be prohibited altogether. It is needles o say that the amount of Egyptian wheat sold in Europe is almost wil, while the delay in the transportation of the Indian wheat around the Cape will be fully balanced by the surplus on hand in the European markets. Besides, the necessity of closing the Suez Canal has not yet been mentioned anywhere outside of the Chicago Board of Trade.

Where the Aurania Got her Name To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The racce sprang. That may assist geographers in deciding why the Considers called their ship Aurania.
Historicus.

Religions in India. From the London Times.

The latest statistics upon this subject, founded on the census of 1882, show that out of the grand total on the census of 1882, show that out of the grand total the problem of British India, which is given a state of the problem of the grand total states of the problem of the tenumerated are excused the state of the whole. I must be a state over half of the whole. I must be stated to have brought out it. down as Bisiliba, or a little over half of the whole. In-deed, a strict scrutiny is stated to have brought out the total of native Frotestant Christians as only a little over 50,000. But this number shows the very satisfactory increase of 28 per cent, in ten years, as in 1871 the total was only 318,383. Thirty years ago the number of ma-tive Christians was only 162,851. In 1861 this number had increased by 58 per cent, and again in 1871 by si-per cent, so that there has been for some time back a rapid and subcroken progress. BUNDEAMS

... The two girls who attempted to popu-Clubs and Wall street talk of nothing but larize Mother Hubbard dresses at Colums, Col., thereby excited a mob to hostile demonstrations. -Bob Pate opened a gambling house in

Covington, Ky., falled to win the money of some heavy players, and therefore committed suicide. —The fashion of interjecting French words and phrases into English conversation, particularly as this appears printed in trashy novels, has a counterpart in the recently developed tendency of certain French writers to make use of English in describing incidents in so-called high life.

—Miss Arabella Kenealy, second daughter

of the late Dr. Kenealy, the famous lawyer of the Tich-borne claimant, has obtained the license of the King and Queen's tintlege of Physicians, Ireland, and special license in midwifery. There were forty mule candidates and Miss Kenealy's papers were adjudged the best.

-Col. Ingersoil avoids stating his belief as to the existence of a God. He said that he was "com-bating the idea that there is a hursh, blood-thirsty and revengeful delty, who delighted in the pains of the inquisition and derives grouine enjoyment from the tor-tures of the wicked in the lake of fire known as hell."

-Aspinwall a few years ago had 800 population. It now claims ten times that number. The isth-inus canal has given a wonderful impetus. The French are there by the thousand, and other nationalities are drifting in. Buildings are springing up at every hand, and they rent at fabulous prices. Residents admit that it is the foulest town on the western continent. -If the proposed tunnel should be made

for the relief of about 180 mines in Gilpin county, Co orado, it would be one of the largest works of the kind in the world. These mines produce about two million dollars a year, chiefly gold, of which the total output since its discovery in 1859 has been over thirty seven one, besides three and a half millions in silver. -Charles Stickney of Denver assassinated

John Campan because he had won Mrs. Stickney's love. Stickney was acquitted. One of his builets accidentally killed a Mrs. Devercaus. Refore the shooting Stickney had received \$10,000 from Campau as damages for the alienation of his wife's affection. This money he has now tendered to Deverganx, who declines to accept it. -Canestrini, a French scientist, has cut off

the heads of flies, auts, grasshoppers, and butterflies, and observed that decapitated insects retain their sonst bility for a very long time. Flies calmly rubbed their bodies with their legs, and behaved as if nothing un-usual had hoppened. Butterflies continued to fly for eighteen days, and grasshoppers bloked thirteen days -Capt. A. Larco reports the discovery, a

short distance from Sau Miguel Island, in the Pacific Ocean, of a rock with a surface of about three acres. The sides are precipitous, and inaccessible except in calm weather. The surface was almost covered with eggs, nipally those of the sea gulls, shargs, and sait water upon the eggs. He brought away several bushels. -At a recent wedding the Princess of

Wales were a dress of white satin, fitting her exquisite figure like a glove. The skirt had three floonces, each edged with coffee-colored lace. Over the bodice was a short zonave jacket of coffee colored lace. Her bonne was white straw trimmed with the same material. At one side was a bunch of jink carnations, and fastering the strings a bunch of dark red flowers. She carried a white parasol with a gold handle. The three princesses were dressed in plain white frocks.

-A Honolulu newspaper has been publishing some excessively plain talk to King Kalakana. It tells him that not one among his advisors commands public respect, that the public money is being squandered to gratify personal vanity, that the public works are shamefully neglected, that the Government contract system is a scandal, and that only the remarkable prosper ity of the nation restrains the people from giving vent to their opinions. "Let that prosperity have a slight check," it says, " and the whole affair will drop like a

-Appeals have been made to Oxford and Cambridge Universities for thoroughly educated men as the only missionaries fit to be sent to India. The Hindus are noted for their logical expertness, and the ordinary colporteur seems powerless before their intellectual infl delity. Prof. Seelye of Amherst upon his return from an Eastern trip a few years since, was pronounced in his belief that the East was prepared to hear the best preaching, and others have been surprised to see the in-terest taken in the intellectual and philosophical phase f Christianity.

-The marble bust of Henry Fielding to be placed at Taunton, in England, has been completed by Margaret Thomas. In seeking authority for the work she has done, the sculptress was able to find no more authentic likeness than a sketch by Hogarth, in which Fielding's prominent nose and chin are exaggerated.
That there should be no serious portrait extant of Henry Fielding, who, as novelist, playwright, theatrical manager, and police magistrate, was one of the most dis-tinguished men in the London of his day is strange. Miss Thomas, however, says the London Telegraph, has made the best use of the scanty material at her disposi

tion. The American Minister will unveil the bust -The sale of the fifth series of Firmin didot's books and manuscripts has come to an end in Paris. An indefatigable amateur, he was the possessof a collection rivalling those which the artistic taste of several generations accumulates in great families. Among the manuscripts the most noticeable were two books of "Hours" in the Fiemish style, dating from the end of the fifteenth century. One of these curiosities end of the fifteeath century. One of these fetched \$1,500, and the other did not go mu The Didot editions of Virgit of Horace, and of Racine are known to all bibliographers, and are admitted to be the finest specimens of modern typography in existence. They are to be seen both in the Bibliotheque Nationale and the Louvre.

-In a Georgia court, the other day, a lawyer declared that the negro prenchers were rasenly. The opposing connect decided to any something in defence of the moral character of his client, a black minister. He closed by saying in a selemn manner: May it please your Honor, my poor client, instead of all this tirule and abuse, ought to hear the welcome blaudit. Well do thou good and faithful servant," for thus devoting his time and takents in pointing his people to the word of God that taketh away the size of the world." This was more than the old negro could bear, and, with tears run ning down his cheeks, he raised his hands and heavenward, fell upon his linees, and said, "Let us jine is pra'r." Court, lawyers, and bystanders looked on in smaxement, while the old darky prayed earnestly at the top of his voice.

-Embezglement in the official service of Russia is not severely punished. Muscharosult was of the of the Taganrog Custom House, and accused of conplicity in the misappropriation of some 2,700,000 rules.
The statute of limitations, however, was succeeding in terposed as a bur to his prosecution, and here as any rules. moved to another post, being now chief of the Department at Sebastopol. A year or so ago decreated was exposed in the tax office at St. Petersong, and on bezziements amounting to prillions of runes were its covered. By special imperial decrees to sever the in vestigations that were instituted in this case were said denly discontinued, and the whole matter was qui buried. The chief of the tax office has penedite by a next relative of another official who enjoys the reputation of being very inducatial with the Caar.

-The most humble of the civil functions ries of the French remaile are the navalents 7 are some bundreds of them, and their important duly recognized by the State, which supports such comfort and dignity as befits their official The French naval cut enters the service in his hood, and spends the first year or two of his at reer on board a man-of-war, where he is berthhold and permitted to decour whatever he cannot be Having thus passed through apprenticeship he is suit terror to the rats and mice that swarm in the victim of yards and store sheds. He is then entitled to so all a ance of five centimes a day, and this sum is regularly paid on his behalf to the Director of Cats, who lays it out in horseflesh for the use of his forces.

-A correspondent of the Amerika of St. Louis says that the most important and successful visionent in the foreign population of Mexico is the German In the Mexican capital the residents of this untionality are called "The German Colony," Much the greater part of the wholesale and importing trade of the country is in their hands, and they have an immense combined capital at their disposal. Most of these business houses were founded between 1820 and 1835, and many have passed already by succession through three or four hands. As a rule, the original founders withdrew after ten to twenty years of successful labor, and returned to Germany, where some led a life of case and retirement, hile others continued their connection with their Nexican houses sufficiently to see to the buying and the ship-ping of merchandise. Generally they left successors in be shape of a son, nephew, or other relative in Mexico who in turn, after a limited period of lucrative trading, followed in the footsteps of his fortunate predecess. The merchandise imported by these houses came at fit mainly from Germany; but now their operations have extended to England, France, and the United States Many articles of merchandles also are now turned out by factories that have been established by these raders within the Mexican dominion. They lend largely to no tive planters upon the security of their farms and coust and make heavy profits out of this husiness. These traders were formerly often made the victims of fired loans to the Government, and frequently these done proved, in fact, to be exterted tribute, name of the rest ever being returned, but of late years there has been state of uninterrupted peace and prosperity and ther have been allowed to increase their substance without interference. Many of them have married native women and make good bushands; but their children are "sun"? sent to Germany to be educated. Most of them have for tained their German attegrance a circumstance doubt less due mainly to the uncertain political contributed our sister republic, and the consequent hazards of Resident